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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1867.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although untried by ourselves, is not now in the experience of nations.

Political science, perhaps as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, has not yet disclosed any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented; an enlightened nation, however, with a wise and beneficent Constitution of free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity, by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental law. When a civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the State to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted, and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches, as fully and as speedily as possible. This duty was, upon the termination of the Rebellion, promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department but by the insurrectionary States themselves, and restoration in the first moment of peace, was believed to be as easy and certain as it was impossible.

Disappointed Expectations.

The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained, by my obligations to the Constitution, to withhold my assent. It is, therefore, a source of profound regret that in complying with the obligations imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give to Congress from time to time information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definitive adjustment satisfactory to the American people, of the questions which, since the close of the Rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no Union as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress, "where one State is as free as another to regulate its concerns according to its own will," and where the laws of the central government, strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, apply with equal force to all the people of every section.

That such is not the present "state of the Union" is a melancholy fact, and we all must acknowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government, and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God, in His kindest providence, could bestow upon this nation.

Our Duty.

It becomes our important duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation. The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all parties, the other will be preserved; and if one is destroyed, both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities.

The Constitution.

It was ordained not only to form a more perfect Union between the States, but to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements, in all parts of the country, will accomplish these great ends. Without that obedience we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the puplic peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals, and the final extinction of popular freedom. To save our country from evils so appalling as these, we should renew our efforts again and again.

To me the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and the laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force; there is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. The courts may be everywhere open, and, if open, their process would be unimpeded. Crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper judicial authorities in a manner entirely practicable and legal.

There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its powers have determined that it shall be disregarded and violated. The mere naked will of this government, or of some one or more of its branches, is the only obstacle that can exist to a perfect Union of all the States. On this momentous question, and some of the measures growing out of it, I have had the misfortune to differ from Congress, and have expressed my convictions without reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinions of the Legislative Department.

The President's Position Unchanged.

Those convictions are not only unchanged, but strengthened by subsequent events and further reflection. The transcendent importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment. The hope that we may all formally concur in a mode of settlement consistent at once with our true interests, and with our sworn duties to the Constitution, is too natural and too just to be easily relinquished.

The Late Insurrectionary States.

It is clear to apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union. When did they cease to be so? The "Ordinances of Secession" adopted by a portion—in most of them a very small portion—of their citizens were mere nullities. If we admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war. Were those States afterwards expelled from the Union by the war? The direct contrary was averred by this government to its purpose, and was so understood by all who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution.

It cannot be that a successful war, waged for the preservation of the Union, had the legal effect of dissolving it. The victory of the nation's arms was not the disgrace of her policy; the defeat of Secession on the battle-field was not the triumph of its lawless principles; nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything which would have the effect, directly or indirectly, of separating the States from each other. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together, and that is a power which does not belong to any department of the government, or to all of them united.

This is plain: it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government. The Executive, my predecessor, as well as myself, and the heads of all the departments have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union is not only undissolved, but indissoluble. Congress submitted an amendment to the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function. If they were not States, or were States out of the Union, their consent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been nugatory, and Congress in asking it committed a political absurdity.

The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and they are constantly, in banc and elsewhere, exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them, unless those States are States of the Union. If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them, as it is for all the other States. They are bound to obey it, and so are we. The right of the Federal Government, which is clear and unquestionable, to enforce the Constitution upon them, implies the correlative obligation on our part to observe its limitations and execute its guarantics. Without the Constitution we are nothing; by, through and under the Constitution we are what it makes us.

We may doubt the wisdom of the law; we may not approve of its provisions, but we cannot violate it merely because it seems to confine our powers within limits narrower than we could wish. It is not a question of individual, or class, or sectional interests, much less of party predominance, but of duty—of high and sacred duty—which we are all sworn to perform. If we cannot support the Constitution with the cheerful alacrity of those who love and believe in it, we must give to it, at least, the fidelity of public servants who act under solemn obligations and commands which they dare not disregard. The constitutional duty is not the only one which requires the States to be restored; there is another consideration, which, though of minor importance, is yet of great weight.

Object of the Late War.

On the 22d day of July, 1861, Congress declared, by an almost unanimous vote of the Houses, that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws, without impairing the dignity, equality and rights of the States or of individuals, and that when this was done the war should cease. I do not say that this declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it, any more than individual members of Congress are personally bound to pay a public debt created under a law for which they voted. But it was a solemn public official pledge of the national honor, and I cannot imagine upon what grounds the repudiation of it is to be justified.

If it be remembered, this promise was not made to Rebels only. Thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost. All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the necessity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it the war would end in disaster to the cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peril, the violation of it now, in the day of our power, would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the moral world together. Our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men. It would make the war not only a failure but a fraud.

Opposition to Military Reconstruction.

Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute book. To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of those acts, I need do no more than refer to their general provisions.

It must be seen at once that they are authorized to dictate what alterations shall be made in the constitutions of the several States; to control the elections of State and legislators and State officers, members of Congress and electors of President and Vice President by arbitrarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege; to dissolve State legislators or prevent them from assembling; to dismiss judges and other civil functionaries of the State and appoint others without regard to State law; to organize and operate all the political machinery of the States; to regulate the whole administration of their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents sent among them for that purpose.

These are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any one of its branches; not being granted, we violate in the face of a positive interdict, for the Constitution forbids us to do whatever it does not affirmatively authorize even by express words or by clear implication. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the Constitution, we can exercise it only by usurpation, and usurpation is the most dangerous of political crimes. By that crime the enemies of free government in all ages have worked out their designs against public liberty and private right. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule, for undelegated power is always unlimited and unrestrained.

The acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States; that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; arrested without a judicial warrant, or punished without a fair trial before an impartial jury; that the privilege of habeas corpus shall not be denied in the time of peace, and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individual. Yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of republican government. In the ten States to which they apply it binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery, and subjects them to a strange and hostile power more unlimited and more likely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men.

It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists, and which a free government is always most careful to protect. It denies the habeas corpus and trial by jury. Personal freedom, property and life, if assaulted by the passion, the prejudice, or the rapacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder, or bill of pains and penalties, upon whole masses, including the millions who inhabit the subject States, and even their unborn children. These wrongs being expressly forbidden, cannot be constitutionally inflicted upon any portion of our people no matter how they may have come within our jurisdiction, and no matter whether they live in States, Territories, or Districts.

I have no desire to save from the proper and just consequences of their great crime, those who engaged in rebellion against the government; but as a mode of punishment, the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of those people are perfectly innocent. (Many kept their fidelity to the Union untainted to the last.) Many were incapable of any legal offense. A large proportion even of the persons able to bear arms were forced into rebellion against their will, and of those who are guilty with their own consent the degrees of guilt are as various as the shades of their character and temper.

But these acts of Congress confound them all together in one common doom. Indiscriminate vengeance upon classes, sects, and parties, or upon whole communities, for offenses committed by a portion of them against the government to which they owed obedience, was common in the barbarous ages of the world. But Christianity and civilization have made such progress that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet with the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right minded men. The positive justice of this age, and especially of this country, does not consist in stripping whole States of their liberties, and reducing all their people, without distinction, to the condition of slavery. It deals separately with each individual; confines itself to the forms of law, and vindicates its own purity by an impartial examination of every case before a competent judicial tribunal. If this does not satisfy all our desires with regard to Southern rebels, let us console ourselves by reflecting that a free Constitution, triumphant in war and unbroken in peace, is worth far more to us and children than the gratification of any present feeling.

Temporary and Perpetual Evils.

I am aware it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual. It is true this military government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary evil that a greater evil is to be made perpetual. If the guarantees of the Constitution can be broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them anywhere and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for the worse. It is the curse of despotism that it has no halting place. The intermitted exercise of its power brings no sense of security to its subjects; for they can never know what more they will be called to endure when its red right hand is armed to plague them again. Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where power, unrestrained by law, may seek its next victims. The States that are still free may be enslaved at any moment; for if the Constitution does not protect all, it protects none.

Negro Suffrage.

It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon negroes the privilege of voting, and to disfranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all the elections in the Southern States. This, to the minds of some persons, is so important, that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about. The morality is always false which excuses a wrong because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not to do evil that good may come. But in this case the end itself is evil, as well as the means. The subjugation of the States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression, for any length of time, rather than degrade themselves by subjugation to the negro race. Therefore they have been left without a choice. Negro suffrage was established by Act of Congress, and the military officers were commanded to superintend the process of clothing the negro race with the political privileges torn from white men.

Negro Supremacy.

The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of personal property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government exclusively their own, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves. But, under the circumstances, this is only a speculative point. It is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves; but that they shall rule the white race, make and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress, and shape to a greater or less extent the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be safe in such hands?

A White Man's Government.

The peculiar qualities which should characterize any people who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs for a great State have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know that they have had these qualities in sufficient measure to build upon this continent a great political fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed. But if anything can be proved by known facts—if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent government of any form has ever been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been left to their own devices, they have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubted whether, as a class, they know more than their ancestors how to organize and regulate civil society. Indeed, it is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly ignorant of public affairs that their voting can consist in nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are to deposit it.

Importance of the Ballot.

I need not remind you that the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and that when guided by virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and a proper appreciation of our free institutions, it constitutes the true basis of a Democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. A trust artificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare, its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allegiance of the elector. It ought therefore to be reposed in none except those who are fitted morally and mentally to administer it well; for if conferred upon persons who do not justly estimate its value and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. I have therefore heretofore urged upon your attention the great danger "to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in condition of slavery that had existed for generations; to-day they are freemen, and assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed, from their previous condition of servitude, that, as a class, they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic. Where a people—the source of all political power—speak by their suffrages, through the instrumentality of the ballot box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and enemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social system a safe conductor of healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences. Controlled, through fraud and usurpation, by the designing, anarchy and depotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot box a new class of voters not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our strength instead of adding to its strength and durability.

The President on Universal Suffrage.

I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation. But there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared, by previous habits and opportunities, to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it, and finally to destroy its power; for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its overthrow and destruction.

I repeat the expression of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority which promises to better the condition of the negroes in the South, by encouraging them in industry, enlightening their minds, improving their morals, and giving protection to all their just rights as freedmen. But the transfer of our political inheritance to them would, in my opinion, be an abandonment of duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children.

The plan of putting the Southern States wholly, and the General Government partially, into the hands of negroes, is proposed at a time peculiarly unpropitious. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war. Industry must be reorganized, justice re-established, public credit maintained and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institutions originally. I confidently believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is worse than madness to expect that negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency.

The great difference between the two races in physical, mental and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together in one homogeneous mass. If the inferior obtains the ascendancy over the other, it will govern with reference only to its own interests—for it will recognize no common interest—and create such a tyranny as this continent has never yet witnessed. Already the negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. If this continues, it must become worse and worse, until all order will be subverted, all industry cease, and the fertile fields of the South grow up in a wilderness. Of all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered, none are equal to those which must result from the success of the effort now making to Africanize the half of our country.

Cost of Military Reconstruction.

I would not put considerations of money in competition with justice and right, but the expenses incident to reconstruction under the system adopted by Congress aggravate what I regard as the intrinsic wrong of the measure itself. It has cost uncounted millions already, and if persisted in will add largely to the weight of taxation already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint, and may finally reduce the treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy.

We must not delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army, and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum to maintain the supremacy of negro governments after they are established. The sum thus thrown away would, if properly used, form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years. It is vain to hope that negroes will maintain their ascendancy themselves. Without military power they are wholly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South. I submit to the judgment of Congress whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this. With our debt, and the vast private interests which are complicated with it we cannot be too cautious of a policy which might, by possibility, impair the confidence of the world in our government. That confidence can only be retained by carefully inculcating the principles of justice and honor on the popular mind, and by the most scrupulous fidelity to all our engagements of every sort. Any serious breach of the organic law, persisted in for a considerable time, cannot but create fears for the stability of our institutions. Habitual violation of prescribed rules, which we bind ourselves to observe, must demoralize the people. Our only standard of civil duty being set at naught, the sheet anchor of our political morality is lost, the public conscience swings from its moorings, and yields to every impulse of passion and interest. If we repudiate the Constitution we will not be expected to care much for mere pecuniary obligations.

The violation of such a pledge as was made on the 22d day of July, 1861, will assuredly diminish the market value of our promises; besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created not to hold the States in the Union, as the tax-payers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it and hand them over to be governed by negroes, no moral duty to pay it may seem so, for I do not admit that this or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound; but its influence on some classes of minds may well be apprehended. The financial honor of a great commercial nation, largely indebted, and with a republican form of government administered by agents of the popular choice, is a thing of such delicate texture, and the destruction of it would be followed by such unspeakable calamity, that every true patriot must desire to avoid whatever might expose it to the slightest danger.

The great interests of the country require immediate relief from these enactments. Business in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by a terror of confiscation and the dread of negro supremacy.

The Southern Trade

From which the North would have derived so great a profit under a government of law, still languishes, and can never be revived until it ceases and be bettered by the arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich country, the richest in natural resources the world ever saw, is worse than lost, if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free constitution. Instead of being as it ought to be, a source of wealth and power it will become an intolerable burden upon the rest of the nation.

Another reason for retracing our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in the late manifestations of public opinion upon this subject. We live in a country where popular will always enforces obedience to itself, sooner or later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority, backed by overwhelming force. It cannot have escaped your attention that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States by military force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of the general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it. The affections of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors. Their determination to preserve the inheritance of free government in their own hands, and transmit it undivided and unimpaired to their own posterity, is too strong to be successfully opposed. Every weaker passion will disappear before that love of liberty and law for which the American People are distinguished above all others in the world.

How far the duty of the President, "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution," requires him to go in opposing an unconstitutional act of Congress, is a very serious and important question, on which I have deliberated much, and felt extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution by the supreme legislative authority, and is regularly enrolled among the public statutes of the country, Executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce violent collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the Government. This would be simply civil war; and civil war must be resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious Magistrate will concede very much to honest error, and something even to perverse malice, before he will endanger the public peace; and he will not adopt forcible measures, or such as might lead to force, as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on his rights, and maintain them, regardless of all consequences. If Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts, nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender; if, for instance, the Legislative Department should pass an act even through all the forms of law to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government—in such a case the President must take the high responsibilities of his office, and save the life of the nation at all hazards. The so called reconstruction acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned. The people were not wholly disarmed of the power of self-defence. In all the Northern States they still held in their hands the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their institutions. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced.

Enormous Frauds.

It is well and publicly known that enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury, and that colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense. This species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and if not diminished will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace. The public creditors and the tax payers are alike interested in an honest administration of the finances, and neither class will long endure the large handed robberies of the recent past. For this discreditable state of things there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so laid as as to present an irresistible temptation to evade payment. The great sums which officers may win by connivance at fraud create a pressure which is more than the virtue of many can withstand; and there can be no doubt that the open disregard of constitutional obligations avowed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country has greatly weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subordinate places. The expenses of the United States, including interest on the public debt, are more than six times as much as they were seven years ago. To collect and disburse this vast amount requires careful supervision as well as systematic vigilance. The system, never perfected, was much disorganized by the "Tenure of Office Bill," which has almost destroyed official accountability. The President may be thoroughly convinced that an officer is incapable, dishonest, or unfaithful to the Constitution, but, under the law which I have named, the utmost he can do is to complain to the Senate, and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a better man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically hostile to the President, it is natural, and not altogether unreasonable, for the officer to expect that it will take his part as far as possible, restore him to his place, and give him a triumph over his Executive superior. The officer has other chances of impunity arising from accidental defects of evidence, the mode of investigating it, and the secrecy of the hearing. It is not wonderful that official malfeasance should become bold in proportion as the delinquents learn to think themselves safe. I am entirely persuaded that under such a rule the President cannot perform the great duty assigned to him of seeing the laws faithfully executed, and that it disables him most especially from enforcing that rigid accountability which is necessary to the due execution of the revenue laws.

The Constitution invests the President with authority to decide whether a removal should be made in any given case; the act of Congress declares in substance that he shall only accuse such as he supposes to be unworthy of their trust. The Constitution makes him the sole judge in the premises; but the statute takes away his jurisdiction, transfers it to the Senate, and leaves him nothing but the odious, and sometimes impracticable duty of becoming a prosecutor. The prosecution is to be conducted before a tribunal whose members are not, like him, responsible to the whole people, but to separate constituent bodies, and who may bear his accusation with great disfavor.—The Senate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case. Its judgment cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule.

The law does not define what shall be deemed good cause for removal; it is impossible even to conjecture what may or may not be so considered by the Senate. The nature of the subject forbids clear proof. If the charge be incapacity, what evidence will support it? Fidelity to the Constitution may be understood or misunderstood in a thousand different ways; and by violent party men, in violent party times, unfaithfulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered meritorious. If the officer be accused of dishonesty, how shall it be made out?—Will it be inferred from acts unconnected with public duty, from private history, or from general reputation? Or must the President await the commission of an actual misdemeanor in office? Shall he, in the meantime, risk the character and interest of the nation in the hands of men to whom he can not give his confidence? Must he forbear his complaint until the mischief is done and cannot be prevented? If his zeal in the public service should impel him to anticipate the overt act, must he move at the peril of being tried himself for the offense of slandering his subordinates?

In the present circumstances of the country, some one must be held responsible for official delinquency of every kind. It is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown, if it be not left where it has been placed by the Constitution; but all just men will admit that the President ought to be entirely relieved from such responsibility if he cannot meet it by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his action. The unrestricted power of removal from office is a very great one to be trusted even to a magistrate chosen by the general suffrage of the whole people, and accountable directly to them for his acts. It is undoubtedly liable to abuse, and at some periods of our history, perhaps, has been abused.

[*Continued on Fourth Page*]

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, 1867.

WM. LEWIS, } Editors.
HUGH LINDSAY, }

☞ Mr. Morrell, Representative in Congress from this District, did not vote for or against the impeachment of the President. Perhaps he was on both sides of the question.

☞ At a gathering of leading Democrats in Washington lately, General Hancock was the favorite for the Presidency. He is the strongest man the Democracy have yet named.

☞ "Ready with Congress in session impeachment will follow."—*Journal & American.*

Promised too much. But then it was only to blind the inquiring voter who believed you knew what there was in the future.

The President's Message.

This important State paper has been anxiously looked for by all men feeling an interest in the affairs of our country. It was read in both Houses on last Tuesday, and we publish it entire that our patrons may have an opportunity to read it.

☞ Gen. Grant has no party to serve. As Secretary of war he is daily saving the people many thousands of dollars by discharging hangers-on who were kept in place through the influence of Congressmen. If all men in power would only act as independent, the better times would soon come.

☞ Gen. Hancock, now in command at New Orleans, is undoing some of the work of Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Hancock's loyalty cannot be doubted, but still he is denounced by the extreme Radicals. We are inclined to believe that Gen. Hancock will not do anything Gen. Grant will be opposed to.

☞ We have received several numbers of the new Republican paper, the *State Guard*, published at Harrisburg. It is the best looking paper there, and is ably conducted. It will be a success, as it is in experienced hands. We hope it will watch closely the next Legislature and thereby expose corruption.

☞ Fernando Wood, of the "Wood Firm" of corruptionists in New York, was lately badly beaten by a more honest wing of the Democratic party. This speaks well for the good sense of New York; but there is still room for reform. Wood publishes the *News*, a paper very popular with the radical "Democracy" during the war.

☞ If we were an enemy of the black man we would favor the radicalism of the Republican party. As soon as the taxpayers of the North get tired paying the expenses of the Radical programme in the South, the unfortunate negroes there will discover that their comfort must come from those they have been instructed to look upon as their enemies.

☞ Gen. Grant is the *Journal & American's* candidate for President—at least that paper has *name* up for the honorable position—but the editors have failed to publish the General's testimony before the Impeachment Committee. What's wrong, gentlemen—certainly your readers would like to read important evidence coming from your candidate.

☞ The "big gun of the ring" behind Washington during the most trying time of the war, Detective Baker, in trouble immensely; he is a fugitive from justice. As soon as he can be arrested he will be put upon trial for perjury. His friends are now so few in Washington that it is thought impossible for him to get bail to keep him out of prison. Congressman Ashley ought to be compelled to keep company with Baker.

☞ Every body should be thankful for the results of the late elections.—Republican and Democratic members of Congress have taken the hint, and have commenced to give some attention to the wants of the people. If the signs of the times indicate anything, they indicate less political legislation by the present Congress than there was during the last. A majority of the members would like to be returned at the next election, but it is positively certain they will not unless they obey the demands of the tax-payers. The occupation of the mere party men of both parties is about played out. *Grant* is popular with the people because neither party can claim him.

☞ "Our *position* is *opposition* to negro suffrage and negro political equality."—*Globe.*

"Tell us what you mean by negro equality, and how you propose to prevent it."—*Journal & American.*

Negro *political* equality secured would give the negro a right to vote and to be voted for—to hold any County, District or State office—to be elected Vice President and President and to enjoy any other political privilege enjoyed by white men. We propose to prevent negro *political* equality by refusing to give him the right to enjoy it. What is your position, neighbors? Don't sneak around corners, but be candid and take a position for or against, for the question is now before the people and they will soon decide it.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—We have said repeatedly that we are opposed to giving the ballot to the negro race in America. We are opposed to it from no prejudicial reasons, but because we conscientiously believe it is a wrong to the nation and a wrong to the negroes themselves. We have heard it said that this is a Republican form of government, ready to receive the emigrants from foreign nations, and invest them with the privileges of Americans. While we have done this, as far as concerns white men, and will continue to do so, under the provisions of the Constitution, yet we believe there are motives of good policy which should prompt us to deny the privileges of voting and holding office, to black men. We do not believe that this is a nation which should be *peopled* exclusively by white men, but we do believe that it is a nation which should be *governed* exclusively by white men; for we consider that two peoples as directly in contrast, socially, mentally and physically, as the black and white races, cannot live agreeably together, if both are allowed the same *political* privileges. That they can live in the same community, by giving each equal rights to life, liberty and property, is proven by the actual existence of such condition; but that they can live in the same community, with equal *political* rights, is found by actual experience to be untrue and unsafe. The two races are too separate and distinct to admit of any such equality. We have evidence of this in the Southern States, where Congress has assumed the power, against the will of the people, to confer the suffrage on the negro element. Already it has bred a feud, which will exist as long as the privilege is permitted. We have also evidences of the negro nature. Having in those States more than enough votes to give them the balance of power, they have in many instances elected negroes to office, who will undoubtedly conform in all things to the wishes of their own race, even to the detriment of the interests of the whites. It will not be a question of policy with them, but rather a question of self-interest, and the country's interest will be sacrificed to passion, ambition and prejudice. The example of the situation of affairs in the South as it now exists, may be taken as a criterion of the situation as it will have if all the negroes of the nation be allowed the same privilege of voting and holding office, for we hold that both these privileges will and must go together. The negroes will soon understand that they hold the balance of power, and knowing this they will use their knowledge to the best advantage in promoting their own interests as a race. For these reasons we believe it to be a wrong to the country to give the two races equal political privileges. It can be easily understood why it would be a wrong to the negroes themselves, if they should have equal political privileges with white men. The desire of the negroes to obtain control of the government, through the influence of the ballot, would engender a destructive feeling of animosity, and add still more to the prejudices that now exist. This animosity would show itself at every opportunity, and there would be continual strifes between the two races so radically different. The stern military power of the government would have to be exerted to quell disturbances, and should this means become ineffectual, a war of races would inevitably ensue, in which the weaker class would be worsted. Were it not for the military in the Southern States, the strifes which have already ensued between the two races would have resulted in still more dreadful consequences than the affair at New Orleans, Memphis, or still later at Richmond.

Every consideration of reason and prudence is against making the negro equal to the white man under any one government; the experience of the past in our own nation is proof against it, and the lesson taught by the recent election should convince every thinking individual that it is folly to pursue a course of equality-making so distasteful and unreasonable to the large mass of white men in this government.

The President Not Impeached.

The impeachment question was before the House for two or three days, and speeches were made for and against by the most prominent members. Mr. Boutwell made the principal speech in support of the majority report. On Saturday the vote was taken on impeachment, and it was defeated by the decisive vote of 108 nays to 57 yeas. We never believed the President would be impeached, but we were not prepared for such a general back down of his bitter enemies. The vote is an *impeachment of the impeachers*, and we shall hear no more threats from venomous party men to impeach President Johnson.

The result of the impeachment question has made some of the Radicals feel very bad, and they talk cross. Hear the Philadelphia *Morning Post*:

"To-day we find the Republican party at the feet of its enemy, for we need not repeat that in Congress alone the leadership of the Republicans is found. Let cowards say what they will, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson was a measure to which the Republican party was pledged. Andrew Johnson is the hero of the day."

JUDGE SHARSWOOD was sworn into office as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on Monday a week.

The Southern States.

The following article which we copy from the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* of Saturday, a prominent Republican paper, will give the reader a pretty correct idea of the character of men now controling the reconstruction of the Southern States. It will not do for the *Telegraph* to say that it was "by the *merest accident* that such men obtained the ear of the Southern *people*"—the blacks of course, for no other *people* in the South would be influenced by such crazy fanatics. The kind of men the *Telegraph* complains of were encouraged by the northern radical party and Congress, and helped to positions by the free use of money appropriated by the party. But now that their works are likely to damage the Republican party and reconstruction, those who were foremost in giving aid are anxious to speak out and throw the blame upon "merest accident." It won't do, gentlemen—the white radicals of the South are powerless without the aid of the Republican party in the North, and whatever evils are brought upon the country by the radicals of the South, the radicals of the North will be held responsible for. Radical reconstruction was ordered that votes could be made for party purposes, but we predict that if the present plan is persisted in by Congress and the Republican party, reconstruction will fail and the party advocating it will be defeated at the next Presidential election.

Here is the article from the *Telegraph*:

THE SOUTHERN LAWMAKERS.—If anything is calculated to shake one's faith in the doctrine that the world not only moves backward, but does not so much as pause in its onward career toward a political and social millennium, it is the course pursued by some men who have, by the merest accident, obtained the ear of the Southern people. Mr. D. H. Bingham, a member of the Alabama Constitutional Convention, is a fair specimen of this class. He is a native of Vermont but having resided in Alabama for more than thirty years, it is reasonable to suppose that he has had time to be come sufficiently identified with Southern interests to desire to promote them in every possible way. But we regret the necessity which compels us to say that Mr. Bingham is nothing more nor less than a fire-brand in the midst of very inflammable materials. He appears to have conceived the idea that every other white man in the State is on the high road to perdition, and who is be vastly benefitted by a little purgatorial experience before he enters into final and unceasing torment. Therefore, he does all that he possibly can towards fomenting ill-will between the two races which must dwell together in the Southern States for a few years, if not for all time. Mr. Bingham goes about the matter systematically, and by the most inconsiderate and nonsensical harangues endeavors to foster and perpetuate in the minds of the freedmen a feeling of antagonism towards the white portion of the population. In the same spirit he speaks and votes, as a member of the Constitutional Convention; and if its labors are to be based altogether upon his platform, then woe to the unhappy men who have elevated him and others of like spirit to power.

This Alabama Convention, in which Mr. Bingham at present figures so conspicuously, is overstepping the bounds of propriety in more ways than one. Impressed with an idea that its powers are altogether sovereign and unlimited, it has undertaken to legislate upon the subject of divorces and similar matters, thereby simply holding itself up to the ridicule of the country. There are likewise in the Louisiana Convention some men who are afflicted with a sense of their own supreme authority and wisdom; and they have proposed—although the Convention has not as yet had foolishness to declare—that no other Convention for the further revision of the Constitution shall be authorized by the Legislature within seventy years. If such a ridiculous measure is approved by this body, it will insure to Louisiana, in all probability, a repetition of scenes similar to those which transpired in Rhode Island during the Dorr rebellion. Wise as the law-makers of Louisiana may be, they should not attempt to legislate so far into the future, for fear their grand children may have good cause to doubt their claim to the honor of statesmanship.

The task confided by Congress to the Southern Conventions is the greatest and the gravest that has devolved upon any similar body since the days when our Federal Constitution itself was framed. In the words of Abraham Lincoln, "With malice towards none, with charity for all, and with firmness in the right," they should "strive on to finish the work they are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace." It is their province to decide the degree of prescription which is necessary to their own safety and the welfare of the whole country. Yet, by giving loose rains to their animosity, they will more than counteract all the good they can possibly achieve, will bring themselves into antagonism with almost the entire white population of the Southern States, and will, moreover, render it necessary for Congress to administer to them a severe rebuke, by returning for material revision the Constitution in the framing of which they are now engaged.

☞ Some days ago a friendly Republican requested us to call the attention of Congress to a resolution adopted by the Republican County Convention held in this place in August last. The resolution is as follows:

"Eighth. That Andrew Johnson ought to resign, and that we call upon Congress, immediately after re-assembling, to put this desire of the people in proper form and lay it before the person to whom it refers."

Now that impeachment is disposed of, it is to be hoped that Congress will take up and consider the importance of the above resolution. Delays are dangerous.

Items of General Interest.

IN the last ten days, says the Philadelphia *Times*, our city has suffered from a number of failures. Failures have also occurred in New York and Boston, and over the whole country. So far, the effect of these misfortunes has been, happily, limited to a small circle. But the danger is not over.—Prices are steadily falling, and we are aware of nothing that is likely to check them. Many who laid in great stocks, when they cost dearly, have them on hand, and they have declined in value. The people do not buy, hoping for a further decline; and, eventually, the goods must be thrown on the market, by the holders or by the Sheriff, at such prices as they will bring, in order to meet indebtedness. These facts are quite as plain to the purchasers as to the sellers, and the effect is to cause a stagnation of business, such as would beget failures even in ordinary times.

THE Springfield *Republican* says:—"One horror is laid at rest by the impeachment reports. The shocking charge that President Johnson murdered his predecessor is supported by not a word of evidence, direct or indirect, and when Ashley was finally called before the committee on the subject, he was obliged to confess that he never had any authority for the accusation beyond the word of that universal liar and perjurer, Conover. Butler's assassination committee will never report, and the Congressmen who so shocked the country with their monstrous accusations of the President will be glad to have their offense forgotten as speedily as possible."

A CAUCUS of Republican Congressmen was held on Wednesday evening, to hear the report of the Executive Committee on the present condition of the Southern campaign. Gen. Schenck made a report showing that $40,673 50 had been spent and $39,160 28 had been collected. He urged upon the caucus the renewal of its best efforts so that the Republican party might get full control of the Southern States.—Several speakers urged the members to contribute liberally in money, and a Committee was appointed to raise funds, and that employees about the capitol, and elsewhere in the pay of Congress, be called on for a donation.

THE Harrisburg *Daily State Guard* says: "The system of packing conventions to secure the objects of 'rings' in nominating unfit men for office, is being condemned with great unanimity by the Republican press of the State. The *West Branch Bulletin*, one of the ablest Republican organs in the State, earnestly advocates the Crawford county system. There is no longer any doubt of the unfairness as well as impracticability of the delegate system. It is condemned on all sides by the people who have so often been cheated in its operation."

THE revival of the trade in wheat with Great Britain is causing some feeling in the grain markets in the West. For several years we have had no grain to send to Europe, nor could we compete with the grain growers of the old world. But latterly the demand for American wheat in the British market has given rise to the hope that the United States will soon do an extensive business in that line with Europe.

As an argument in favor of the repeal of the cotton tax, it is stated that the total value of the cotton now in the South—estimating the quantity at two and a half millions of bales, and the selling price at only ten cents per pound—is one hundred millions of dollars. It is contended that the removal of the tax would enable the South to contribute indirectly to the revenue a good deal more than the tax would amount to.

THE Rinderpest is now, prevailing very fatally amongst the cattle in Baltimore county, Maryland, and portions of the adjoining counties. Howard McElheny, of Baltimore county, has already lost twenty odd cattle on his farm. The disease first appears in vomiting and purging, death almost invariably ensuing. Hogs and horses have been likewise affected. It has become a very serious matter.

THE quiet remark of General Grant to the Congressional Smelling Committee during his examination and cross-examination, was rather good.—"I am not quite certain," said he, "whether I am being tried, or who is being tried." And that is just exactly the matter that exercised a great many people in the same situation. But Grant enjoys the reputation of always hitting right on the "Smellers."

GEN. GRANT is determined to rid the army of its useless material, and has ordered that, on the first of January, a large number of Assistant Adjutant Generals, Quartermasters, Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants be mustered out of service. All this is in accordance with the country's ideas of economy.

THE House of Representatives on Wednesday last by a vote of 145 to 20, repealed the tax on cotton, after the year 1867. A substitute to exempt the present year's crop from tax was lost by a large majority.

GENERAL POPE telegraphed General Swayne December 2d, asking if the Alabama convention cannot be induced to adjourn without further legislation, and says the Convention is doing incalculable injury to reconstruction.

THE Virginia Reconstruction Convention met on the 3d instant, and a temporary organization was had by electing a white man Chairman, a colored man Secretary, and a white man Assistant Secretary.

HORACE GREELEY has announced in his *Tribune* that he will not accept the mission to Austria. He prefers to remain at home to watch the ups and downs of political movements.

THE Democratic majority for Mayor, in New York city, on Thursday last, was 67,000. Republican vote, 18,465, Democratic, 85,763.

Although but little more than half a year has elapsed since the steamship line between San Francisco and China and Japan begun to run, it is already a complete financial success.

The President's Message.

[CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.]

besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy, on the 30th of September last, in accordance with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the surplus fund the sum of sixty-five millions of dollars, being the amount received from the sales of vessels and other war property, and the remnants of former appropriations.

Postal Affairs.

The report of the Postmaster General shows the business of the Postoffice Department and the condition of the postal service in a very favorable light, and the attention of Congress is called to its practical recommendations. The receipts of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1867, including all special appropriations for sea and inland service and for free mail matter, were $19,078,693. The expenditures for all purposes were $19,235,483, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of $743,210, which can be applied toward the expenses of the Department for the current year. The increase of postal revenue, independent of specific appropriations, for the year 1867, over that of 1866, was $850,040. The increase of revenue from the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes was $783,404. The increase of expenditures for 1867 over those of the previous year was owing chiefly to the extension of the land and ocean mail service. During the past year new postal conventions have been ratified and exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the North German Union, Italy, and the Colonial Government at Hong Kong, reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land postages to and from and within these countries.

Agriculture.

The report of the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture concisely presents the condition, wants, and progress of an interest eminently worthy of the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful results achieved during the year to which it refers.

Foreign Relations.

The re-establishment of peace at home and the resumption of extended trade, travel and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the department of Foreign Affairs. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States.

The Republic of Mexico having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our Government and the Republics of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender made in conformity with a resolution of Congress, of the good offices of the Government, with a view to the amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies, on one side, and Paraguay on the other, and between Chili and her allies, on one side, and Spain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents. The war in the Valley of the Paraná is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand actual hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than four months suspended. I shall, on any proper occasion that may occur, renew the conciliatory recommendations which have been already made. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesmanship, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheerful progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits without which States and Nations cannot, in this age, well expect material prosperity or social advancement.

The Exposition of Universal Industry at Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. If due allowance be made for the recent political derangement of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in this exhibition of invention and art may be regarded with very high satisfaction. During the Exposition, a conference was held by delegates from the several nations, the United States being one, in which the inconvenience to commerce and social intercourse resulting from divers standards of money value were fully discussed; and plans were developed for establishing by universal consent a common principle for the coinage of gold. These conferences are expected to be renewed with the attendance of many foreign States not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to Congress, which will no doubt justly appreciate the great object, and be ready to adopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment.

On the twenty-fifth of February, 1862, Congress declared by law that the Treasury notes without interest, authorized by that act, should be legal tenders in the payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. An annual remittance of $30,000, less stipulated expense, accrues to claimants under the convention made with Spain in 1834. These remittances, since the passage of the act, have been paid in such notes. The claimants insist that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention.

Our Claims Against England.

No arrangements have yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations under the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline a proposition of arbitration made by her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations with the rights, interest and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims which involves the sacred principle henceforth not more important to the United States than all other commercial nations.

The West India Islands.

The West India Islands were settled and colonized by European States, simultaneously with the settlement and colonization of the American Continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations in the close of the last, and beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which at one period were the Colonies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Poland, Sweeden and Russia. The people in the West Indies, with the exception of those of the Islands of Hayti, have neither attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self defense; although possessing considerable commercial value they have been held by several European States which colonized and at the same conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy. In carrying on the European policy and designs in regard to this continent in our own revolutionary war ports and harbors in the West India Islands were used by our enemy to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. The same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies, while wewere at peace with all nations. In our recent civil war the rebels and their piratical and blockade treating allies found facilities in some ports for work which they too successfully accomplished, of injuring and devastating a commerce which we are now engaged in rebuilding. We labored especially under this disadvantage when European steam vessels employed by our enemies found friendly shelter, protections and supplies in the West Indian ports, while our own naval operations were necessarily carried on from our own distant shores. There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully, while neither was daring nor menacing injury to the other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time.

Purchase of Alaska.

A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast, and the required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the obvious necessities of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided, for a good and convenient port and harbor capable of easy defence will supply that want with the possession of such a station by the United States.

Neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offence from any trans-Atlantic enemy. I agree with our early statesmen, that the West Indies naturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by, the continental States, including our own. I agree with them also that it is wise to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural political gravitation. The islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, which constitute a portion of the group called Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded. A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of those islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration.

It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to Russia the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Alaska possessions, it having been formerly delivered to our Commissioner. The territory remains for the present in charge of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress.

The Naturalization Question.

The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of a long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States. In connection with this subject the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive Department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held, as it now holds, that naturalization in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The Courts of Great Britain hold that allegiance to the British crown is indefensible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization, and British judges cite courts and law authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position held by the Executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning rights of naturalized citizens, and impairs national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important question.

The African Slave Trade.

Abuse of our laws by clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade from American ports, or by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and under existing circumstances no apprehension of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under the circumstances, it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to Her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulation for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1867.

Important from Washington.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1867.

The movement to impeach Andrew Johnson, as President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors, which was inaugurated in the House of Representatives on July 7th 1867, ended to-day in a rejection of the articles of impeachment by a majority of fifty-one votes.

The question, should the resolution of impeachment pass, was taken by yeas and nays. The call of the roll was proceeded with, and it soon became evident that the impeachers were unmercifully weaker then was supposed. The first three names called voted "no;" then a few yeas came in, and then a long list of nays. A few attempts were made to explain before voting. Mr. Myers, of Philadelphia, rose to say he voted "aye," because he could have an opportunity to offer a resolution of censure.

The roll had been called and the House was waiting patiently for the announcement of the result, when the silence was broken by a cough that sounded like an echo from the other world, and Thad. Stevens was seen tottering into the hall by a side door. He attempted to walk to his seat, supported by a friend on each side, but was unable to proceed further than the first row of desks, when he sat down, and being recognized by the Speaker, recorded his vote in the affirmative, making the fifty-seventh cast, that way. The result was then announced: Yeas 57; Nays, 108.

A number of members left the hall immediately, among them Mr. Ashley who was so much disgusted with the fate of his pet scheme, that when asked what he thought of it, he replied in the exclamation attributed by Hugo's Les Miserables to Cambronne at Waterloo, rendered into inelegant English.

A number of gentlemen called on the President this evening, and warmly congratulated him on to-day's result on impeachment.

☞ There was a large Grant meeting held in New York on the night of the 4th inst. The call for the meeting was signed by a large number of the most substantial and influencial citizens of that city, of both political parties. Judge Hilton offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the American people have ever been true to the instincts of patriotism in maintaining the right and honor of the nation, and that the acknowledgment of distinguished services in the national cause cannot fail to be regarded as a grateful duty by a free and intelligent people.

Resolved, That, relying in perfect confidence on the sagacity, judgment, prudent energy and unfaltering patriotism so strikingly displayed throughout his whole career, we present General U. S. Grant as the candidate of the loyal Union people, for the office of President of the United States.

Several speeches were made—one by General Sickles, while parts of it pleased the Radicals, displeased the Conservatives. The majority of leading Republicans in New York, as elsewhere, are opposed to making Grant their candidate, and will continue opposed to him to the bitter end if he fails to place himself fair and square upon the negro suffrage platform.

☞ For plain, fancy and ornamental printing, call at the "Globe" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

FOR SALE.

A handsome and convenient residence in a desirable location in the Borough of Huntingdon.

ALSO—Two other dwellings, and a business stand.

Apply to MILLER & ARMITAGE,
dec11-tf Huntingdon, Pa.

WANTED.

A small dwelling house, in the borough of Huntingdon, with sufficient room to erect a shop in front or rear of lot. It MILLER & ARMITAGE.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
NOVEMBER 25, 1867.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, TAMAQUA, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, EPHRATA, LITIZ, LANCASTER, COLUMBIA, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3'00, 5 25 and 8,10 A. M., and 9 05 and 9,35 P. M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania R. R., arriving at New York 5,10, 10 15 and 11 60 A. M., and 3,40, and 9 20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 a m and 9 35 p. m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 8 10 A. M., and 2 05 and 4 10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4 10 p. m. train making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna R.R., leave Harrisburg at 8 35 P. M.

Returning, leave New York at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, 5 & 8 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8,15 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.; Way Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M., returning from Reading at 6 20 P. M., stops at all stations; Pottsville at 8,45 A. M., and 2 45 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 12,20 m., and 2,00 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8,30 A. M., and 1 and 8,45 P. M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7,10 a. m. and 12 noon.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 7,30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4,00 P. M.

Pottstown Accommodation Train, Leaves Pottstown at 6,45 a. m. returning leaves Philadelphia at 5,00 p. m.

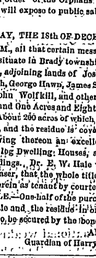
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7 00 A. M., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sunday, leave New York at 8 00 P. M.; Philadelphia, 8 a m and 3 15 P. M., the 8 a m train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8 A. M., Harrisburg, 2,35 a. m, and 4 10 and 8,35 p m, and Reading 1 05, and 7 15 a. m., for Harrisburg, and 7 05 a. m., and 11 40 p. m., for New York and 4,25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS to and from all points at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through 100 pounds. Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, Nov. 25, 1867. General Superintendent.



The Last Crowning Success.

McS. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
New Style, in one Bottle.

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce a luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

SALES.

MORRISON'S COVE FARM FOR SALE.

This Farm is situated on Piney Creek, about four miles from Williamsburg, adjoining Springfield Furnace property. It contains 165 ACRES, of which about 25 acres is young chestnut timber, all under good fence.

The improvements are a first class BARN, nearly new, with Wagon Shed. Corn crib, &c.; a stone DWELLING HOUSE, also new; log Dwelling, large and well selected Orchard, etc., etc.

There is an abundant supply of water by means of copacious cisterns which in seven years experience have never failed in furnishing all the water required; also by the creek which bounds the farm.

Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, residing in Huntingdon.

R. R. BRYAN.

Huntingdon, Nov. 15, 1867.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will expose to public sale at Mill Creek, in said county,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18th OF DECEMBER, 1867,

at one o'clock, P. M., all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Brady township, in said county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of Josiah Green, Geo. Eby, Isaac Sprogel, George Hawn, James Simpson's heirs, David Simpson, John Wolfkill, and others, and containing Six Hundred and One Acres and Eighty-three Perches and allowance. About 200 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, and the residue is covered with excellent timber. Having thereon an excellent stone Grist Mill, Saw Mill, 3 log Dwelling Houses, and bank Barn and other outbuildings. Mr. E. W. Hale will join the deed to the purchaser, that the whole title may pass clear of his interest therein as tenant by courtesy.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money on confirmation of sale and the residue in one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

ADAM HOY,
nov27-td Guardian of Harry Steely Hale.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, directed to me, as the Committee of Benjamin F. Wallace, a lunatic, there will be exposed to public sale at the House of M. F. Hazlet, in Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, Penna.,

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1867,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

THREE TRACTS OF LAND,

Situated in FRANKLIN and MORRIS townships, Huntingdon county, and in TYRONE township, Blair co., Pa.,

NO. 1.

Consists of a tract of improved land in Franklin and Morris townships, Huntingdon county, on the little Juniata river, about one mile above Spruce Creek, bounded by lands of Daniel Shultz, — Haggerty, and others, known as the "Sugar Island Property,"

containing about 42 Acres,

part of which consists of two small islands in the little Juniata river, and a small tract of three acres on the south side of said river. This tract is fine farming land, and is now under cultivation.

NO. 2.

Consists of a tract of unimproved land lying on Canoe Mountain, in Morris township, Huntingdon county, and Tyrone township, Blair county, Pa.,

containing about 245 Acres,

and bounded by lands of Robert P. Wallace's heirs, Wm. Porter, and others.

NO. 3.

Consists of a small tract of unimproved mountain land, lying on the same township and counties,

containing about 9 Acres,

and bounded by lands of James Brudenbaugh, John S. Nagle, and others.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale at Jaunary Court, when deed will be made, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

MARTIN WALKER,
dec4-3t Committee of Benjamin F. Wallace.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS,

HEMLOCK, PINE BILL STUFF, Boards, Plank, Shingles, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand.

Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames, furnished at manufacturers prices.

Grain and country product generally bought at market rates.

WAGONER & BRO.,
aug28-tf Philipsburg, Centre co., Pa.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, 1867.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Local Advertisements.

Advertisements (puffs or notices) published in local columns at ten cents a line single insertion, counting seven words to a line. tf.

Brief Items.

—Mr. Simpson has attached a steam engine to his foundry in West Huntingdon.

—The Rockhill Furnace property, in Shirley township, was sold to Mr. Royer, of New York, for $14,000.

—The Tyrone *Herald* is hereafter to be printed by steam power. That's progress for you.

—The M. E. church collected the sum of $6,931,255 96 in forty-five conferences, for their Centenary fund

—An improvement: the new whistles on the locomotives.—*Tyrone Herald.* We pronounce them an unmitigable nuisance.

—Mr. J. Penepacker, of Lewistown, was assailed with stones by ruffians while on his way home from church, and had to run to escape them.

—We have received a copy of the Old Franklin Almanac, published by A. Winch, 505 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Price 20 cents.

—Quite an interesting meeting is in progress in the M. E. church at Birmingham, this county. From ten to twelve are forward for prayers.

—The Lodge of Good Templars at Warriorsmark, this county, has organized a Glee Club. The lodge at this place has also one in prospective.

—Our borough fathers have bought a new hose for the Phœnix fire engine. We will have a "suction" some of these days, if the people have enough patience.

—A farm, containing sixteen acres, near Ebensburg, is among the donations to the Christmas Festival of the Catholic church, at Ebensburg. It will be offered at $2 per chance.

—Rev. G. D. Chenowith, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, since April 1st to November 1st, has enrolled over 4,500 names on the temperance pledge.

—The canvassing committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of this place is meeting with unbounded success from our liberal citizens, in placing the organization upon a permanent basis.

—The "Dunkard" church in Snake Spring valley, was entered some time ago, and robbed of plates, spoons, and other articles. Truly, the business of thieving must be dull, when it comes to be practiced in a church.

—The Peak Family of Bell Ringers are at Chambersburg. Remembering this splurge about a Town Hall when this troupe was here, we should be sorry to tell them if they ever return, that we have none yet.

—The first of January is near at hand, and we desire to commence the new year with our books as nearly square as possible. We hope those knowing themselves indebted will pay up. Those having claims against us will present them.

—Old Boreas played some high pranks on Friday night last in banging shutters, slamming doors, and tearing up everything that gave way to his will. He smoothed the way for old King Freeze, who closely followed him.

—A merchant out West, who wants to get ahead of everybody else in advertising his wares, offers to supply ministers of the Gospel, goods at cost price, if they agree to mention the fact to their congregation. What is the next dodge that will be resorted to?

—We are informed by the Mount Union *Herald* that a rabid dog bit three children of Abraham Lane, of Springfield township, this county, on Monday. The children were taken to Chambersburg for medical treatment on Tuesday. The dog was killed before doing further damage.

—Chambersburg has now an organized Building Association. The amount of stock is limited to five hundred shares—three hundred of which have already been subscribed. It would pay an Association of this kind to be organized in Huntingdon, and let it be done, and that quickly.

—W. M. Allison and W. W. Davis, former editors of the Juniata *Republican*, prosecuted for libel by John J. Patterson, plead guilty to the charge, and were sentenced by the Dauphin county court to pay a fine of $100, and costs, and undergo an imprisonment for thirty days. They were subsequently pardoned by the Governor, at the request of Mr. Patterson.

—Thompson, who murdered young McDonald, at Johnstown, some time since, must be a desperate character. He has been lurking through Cambria and Somerset counties ever since the occurrence, has been seen several times but every one appears afraid to attempt to arrest him. He goes heavily armed. Such men, however, though they appear desperate, are most generally the greatest cowards.

—As pedestrianism is now the rage, and as some may want to experiment a little, we would advise our readers, near and far, to provide themselves with a two dollar greenback, and make the point of destination the *Globe* office, where they can pay over the sum for a year's subscription. We will give the one who walks the distance in the shortest time an interesting piece of paper with their name upon it.

—The Hollidaysburg, *Register* devotes nearly two columns in its last issue in describing the origin of the establishment of Water Works in that town. One or two attempts by companies to establish them failed, when finally it was left to a vote of the citizens who voted "water" or "no water." "Water" carried. A board of Water Commissioners was then effected, which was authorized to borrow money by the sale of bonds, and do all things necessary to carry out the purposes of the act, as granted by the Legislature. Bonds to the amount of $40,000 were sold, which give ten per cent. interest. The water is now running through wooden pipes from Roaring Run, at a point about three miles from town.

Proceedings of Town Council.

December 7, 1867.—Meeting called to order by Assistant Burgess H. Glazier, presiding. Present, Assistant Burgesses, H. Glazier, G. Miller; Councilmen, F. Hoffright, D. Artley, K. M. King, R. Cunningham, D. Black.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of G. Miller, H. Decker was exonerated from eighty cents tax on duplicate of Wm. King.

In pursuance of a motion at the last meeting, the exoneration list of Nathaniel Williams was taken up. The names of H. H. Gregg, A. Maguire and Levi Chaplin being stricken off, the list was approved.

On motion it was

Resolved, That all bills for pavements made by the borough, which have been presented for payment and refused, be placed in the hands of the Secretary for collection.

Resolved, That the Borough Treasurer be furnished with a copy of the resolution requiring him to receive bounty orders in settlement of collector's duplicate.

The following bills against the Borough being presented, were approved and orders granted thereon:

A. H. Hight, for making pavements	$68 00
Stewart & Lytle, for professional services in the matter of a division of the Borough into two election districts	10 00
A. A. Cohill, furnishing stone	12 05
James A. Brown, stone bill	4 32
E. E. Henry & Co., store bill	2 75
Henry & Co., store bill	0 75

On motion of G. Miller,

Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of the Council be hereafter furnished the Borough papers for publication.

Adjourned.

Consumption.

Notwithstanding the many articles advertised to cure Consumption, we do not believe, when seated too long, it can be cured. But we do know of hundreds of cases where persons were supposed to be suffering under that fatal disease, who have become perfectly well and robust from the use of Speer's Port Grape Wine. Many times people for years waste and at last die from diseases of the kidneys or glands, when they were supposed to have and were treated for Consumption. A long-continued affection of the kidneys, however, may eventually result in Consumption. Speer's Wine, used alone, or taken with a fresh raw egg, or new milk, daily, has been found to be an excellent remedy, and has the reputation of rendering a perfect cure for Consumption.—*Medical Times.*

The wine certainly contains valuable properties; let our physicians and invalids try it. To be had of druggists

Farmers All Right.

Farmers are just now getting on as well as could be expected; getting high prices for their produce, and at the same time the value of pretty much everything they find it necessary to buy is largely depreciated. Most kinds of dry goods are down almost to antewar prices, while the products of the soil are one to two hundred per cent. and in some cases three hundred, as they were in 1860. Thus farmers are getting two or three prices for wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, hogs, hay, butter, eggs, &c., while the product of the loom and anvil is selling far below the cost of production. Even with short crops, farmers must accumulate under present circumstances, while other people are generally losing money.

The Matrimonial Market.

The matrimonial market of this town has been exceedingly active of late.—Whether it is owing to a plurality of "stamps," or whether Cupid has been unusually active in preparing the hearts of our lads and lasses to melt into one we can't say. Many of our young friends have jumped into the harness, and are now trotting down the course in double team. We dislike to lose them, but if they think it better to go with a mate, as a matter of course we acquiesce. The world's a stage, and he who performs well the marriage "act" is entitled to the applause of the vast auditorum, but then it is to be hoped that all our young friends will not get married at once, as the "gossipers" would then lose their stock in trade.

Hot for Colorado!

Since the arrival of the silver bricks in this place, Johnston & Wattson have reduced the price of all kinds of Goods, owing to the return of hard money. If our readers do not believe us, give them a call, and be convinced. Quick sales and small profits, is our motto, for a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling. Give them a call at their cheap cash bazaar. †

War Against High Prices.

Henry & Co. are selling Furs at less than their actual cost. They have on hand Furs of every description, in large quantities, and at prices that will utterly astonish the ladies. We advise our lady readers to go to Henry & Co's and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, and we feel confident they can be suited both as to quality and price. †

☞Rev. B. F Philips, Superintendent of the Home for Little Wanderers, Philadelphia, will preach next Sabbath morning in the Presbyterian church of this place; in the evening in the Baptist church. At 3 o'clock, P. M., he will address a union meeting of the Sabbath Schools, in the Methodist church. The public is invited.

—We had in our hands on Saturday evening last two *silver bricks*—nearly the size of the common clay brick.—They were worth over three hundred dollars. They were from mines in Colorado territory, in which some of our citizens have stock.

☞Exact science has been applied in the manufacture of Fairbanks' Standard Scales, so that they may be relied on as unerringly correct. The tests made at the Paris Exposition, where they received the highest premium, establish this fact.

☞We judge from the immense sales that Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing (*in one bottle*) is preferred by every one. Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. 1m

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest

Goods in Huntingdon, are at A. L. Lewis' new cheap store in Leister's new building. †

Furs, Furs, Furs.

Persons wishing Furs, should call and examine the very complete stock for sale by Fisher & Sons. 2t†

Wonderful, Yet True.

The following are some of the cures performed in Newport and Mifflintown, by Dr. Valentine, who has a gift of healing, without medicine or surgery:

Newport: Samuel Woods' unable to work for three years, with disease of Kidneys and Liver, pains removed instantly. Matilda C. Lenaweaver, Heart disease, and affection of Lungs. Peter Brown, operated on for disease of Liver and Dropsy of head; on Nov. 20th., visited me at Mifflintown, and says he feels like a new man. Wm Glenn, Heart disease.

Mifflintown: R. S. Warner, Rheumatism; Susannah Fasick, Rheumatism and Palpitation of Heart, stiff joints, unable to raise her feet, or bend her back or legs. Barbara Long, Palpitation of Heart and Rheumatism. Sarah J. Monahan, Fits. Jessie Rice, Deaf in one Ear, for two years, and Gravel. George Bryner, loss of speech for three years, made to speak in ten minutes.

The following are a few of the cures performed in Lewistown: Mrs. Penepacker's girl, deaf and dumb since she was four weeks old, made to hear and speak in five minutes; Mrs. Sweeney, fits; Beverly Price, deaf and dumb, made to speak and hear instantly; Mary Price, fits; J. Hoffman, heart disease; George Fisher, rheumatism for 3 years; Rebecca Jeffries, deaf and dumb for 18 years, and been 6 years at school for mutes, made to hear in ten minutes, and learn several words.

Will be in Lewistown from December 2d to 16th; rooms at National House, Huntingdon, December 16th to 30th; rooms at Franklin House. 2t*

☞Fisher & Sons will open on the 6th of December a large assortment of Buffalo, Raccoon, and Fancy Robes.—Call and examine them. 2t†

☞Toys for the children at Lewis' Family Grocery.

Speer's Wines

Are the pure juice of the grape, and are unexcelled by any native vintage. They contain valuable medicinal properties, and are of intrinsic worth to the invalid and the convalescent, strengthening the weak, and restoring the system to tone and vigor. Sickly persons and females should try them.

MARRIED,

On the 21st of September, 1867, by the Rev. Mr. Wallace, of Altoona, Mr. Jas. E. Skees, of Huntingdon, to Miss Annie R. Clark, of Saulsburg, Huntingdon county.

On the 5th of December, by Rev. G. W. Zahniser, Mr. John Maguire, to Miss Ellie Anderson, both of Huntingdon.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. D. J. Bertle, Mr. Wilson Briggs, to Miss Mary J. Snyder, both of Tell Township.

At the M. E. Parsonage, Manor Hill, on the 4th of December, by Rev. J. A. De Moyer, Mr. W. P. Stryker to Miss Peninah Hutchison, both of Barree township, Huntingdon county.

On the 5th of Dec., by the same, Mr. H. Crownover, to Miss Marie Greene, both of the same place.

On the 7th of Dec., by Peter Swoope, J. P., Mr. Adam Garlock, to Miss Annie B. Abal, both of Huntingdon.

On Thursday, Nov. 28th, by Rev. S. M. Hartsock, Mr. Samuel C. Huling, and Miss Jennie Sharer, both of Huntingdon county.

DIED,

At the residence of his son-in-law, Dr Rowan Clarke, at Bell's Mills, Blair county, on Saturday morning, Nov. 30, Mr. Samuel H. Bell, of Shirley township, this county.

In Saulsburg, Barree township, on the 15th ult., Jesse B. Wingate, in the 23d year of his ago.

In the same place, on the 27th ult., Sarah J. Yocum, aged 17 years.

In Manor Hill, Barree twp., on the 3d inst., Mary J. Fleming, aged 15 years.

In the same place, on the 4th inst., James Ewing, aged 74 years.

In this borough, on Sunday the 8th inst., Nettie, daughter of Rev. J., and Mrs. H. Jackson.

The little lamb amidst the flock
Shall be its shepherd's care;
While folded in the Saviour's arms
Nettie is safe from every snare.

On the 8th inst., after a brief but painful illness, Sarah Isabelle, daughter of James and Rachel Vanzant, aged 9 years, 3 months and 8 days.

One lovely flower has drooped and died,
Plucked by a Heavenly Father's hand,
We bow in meek submission to Thy will,
Although the stroke our hearts with anguish fill.

Our darling Bella lately died,
Her father's hope, her mother's pride;
Just in the morning of her life,
She left this world of sin and strife,

To dwell in realms more bright and fair,
And in her Heavenly Father's kingdom have a share.
O! may we meet thee on that other shore,
Where we shall never say farewell, and part no more
Gone, but not forgotten.

MARKETS.

WHOLESALE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1867.

Superfine Flour at $7,25@8,25 extra at $8,50@9, fancy extra family $10@11, and Pennsylvania family $12@13 10,75, and fancy brands $12,75@14,00 according to quality Rye flour $9,00.

Prime Wheat is scarce here. Choice new at $2,00@2,05 white $2,40@2,55. Rye at $1,70@1,71. Corn 1,40 to 1,42 Oats at 85c. Barley sold at $1,05.

Cloverseed $7,12@8,00 according to quality; Timothy at $2,40@2,65; Flaxseed $2,35@2,50 per bushel.

Provisions, &c.—There is a fair demand for Pork at $21,50@22,00 for new mess. Bacon is in demand at 12@13c. for shoulders and 15@16c. for sides. Lard is selling at 13@14c. for city and country kettle rendered.

Whiskey is dull at 95c@$1,00 per gallon.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—Flour dull *spring extra* $6,15@6,50. Winter, $6,50@9,50. Spring Wheat is at $1,88@1,70. Corn 1,00. Oats, 57cts.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Gold closed at $1,38.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour,	$10,00	Eggs	25
Extra flour, old	11,00	Feathers ₰ lb	50
Family Flour	12,00	Flaxseed	$2,00
Red Wheat,	2,25	Hops ₰ lb	40
White Wheat	2,35	Ham, smoked	20
Apple butter ₰ gallon	1,25	Hay ₰ ton	12,00
Bark per cord	6,00	Lard	12½
Barley	1,00	Large Onions ₰ bus	75
Butter	30	Mixed Chop	2,25
Bran ₰ cwt	1,90	Meal	2,00
Buckwheat Meal ₰ cwt	4,00	Potatoes ₰ bus	90
Bran ₰ cwt	1,50	Plaster per ton	10,00
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	3,00@4,00	Rags ₰ lb	5
Beeswax ₰ lb	30	Rye	1,30
Beans ₰ bus	2,00	Rye Flour ₰ cwt	6,00
Cloverseed ₰ 64 lbs	6,50	Rye Straw ₰ bundle	15
Chickens	25	Shorts ₰ cwt	1,50
Country Soap	10	Shoulder	15
New Corn	90 to 1,00	Sides	12
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	2,25	Tallow	10 @ 12
Dried Apples ₰ bu	2,00	Timothy	2,00
Dried Cherries ₰ quart	12	Turkeys ₰ lb	10
Dried Peaches ₰ lb	15	Wool ₰ lb	35
Dried Beef	10	Pork ₰ lb	8
Bed ₰ lb	8	Hard Coal ₰ ton	$7,00
Broad Top ₰ ton $2,00 @ 2,50			

THE BEST QUALITY OF FRESH MACKEREL at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

AN ORDINANCE.

Enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Huntingdon, the 23d day of November, 1867.

WHEREAS, The citizens of this borough have been annoyed and their persons and property have been injured from playing of ball and throwing of stones, &c.,

Be it enacted and it is hereby ordained, that from and after the passage of this Ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to play ball, throw stones, snow balls, or any other missile in the streets of said borough.

And be it further ordained, that any person or persons so offending or violating the said Ordinance, shall, for each and every offence, on conviction thereof, before the Burgess or a justice of the Peace, pay a fine not exceeding five dollars nor less than one, and that on failure or refusal to pay said fine shall be imprisoned in the county jail for twenty-four hours.

And it shall be the duty of the officers of the borough to enforce said ordinance and all good citizens are requested to assist them in the same.

(Signed) G. MILLER, Asst. Burgess
R. McMURTRIE, Sec'y. Presiding.

AN ORDINANCE

Passed the 6th day of November, 1867, for the recovery of purchase-money for burial lots.

BE IT ORDAINED, and it is hereby ordained, that the Treasurer of the Borough is hereby directed and empowered to demand and collect the amount due from all delinquent purchasers of lots in the "Huntingdon Cemetery" after giving thirty days notice to such delinquents of the amount due from them, and if necessary to cause suit to be brought for said purchase money in the same manner as assistance now brought for debts of like amount and nature; and he is further directed, in case notice and demand are not complied with, to re-enter and take possession on behalf of the borough, of all lots not occupied by graves so fenced, giving notice of such re-entry to the purchasers, and making report thereof at the next regular meeting of Burgesses and Town Council, and also reporting any suits or proceedings commenced against the holders of occupied lots.

(Signed) E. C. SUMMERS,
R. McMURTRIE, Sec'y. Chief Burgess.

2 STRAY STEERS.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Tod township, Huntingdon county, two stray STEERS. One is a red yearling mulley, and no mark on the ears; the other is two years and a half old, chiefly white, his head and neck red, large horns and short tail, and no mark on the ears. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

ISAAC McLAIN.

Tod twp., Dec. 4, 1867.*

SELLERS & FOLWELL,

WHOLESALE

CONFECTIONERS & FRUITERERS,

No. 161 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞Orders promptly attended to. dec4-4t

ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY,

Nos. 323 and 325 Market street,

HARRISBURG, PA.

Envelopes of all the standard sizes, colors and qualities together with Ladies' Note, Wedding and Mourning Envelopes, furnished at

LESS THAN NEW YORK PRICES!

All goods warranted. Address orders to
SINGERLY & MYERS,
nov27-1m Nos. 323 and 325 Market st., Harrisburg.

WANTED,

In an old-established wholesale DRY GOODS HOUSE, in Philadelphia, an active, enterprising

SALESMAN,

who can influence a good trade. Address, with name, reference, &c., to

no26-4t BOX NO. 1093, Philadelphia P. O.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,

No. 148 North 2d Street, corner of Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA.

Assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware constantly on hand.

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to. nov27-1y

SILVER'S WASH POWDER!

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

Makes Washing a Pastime and Monday a Festival.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT!

Address all orders to the Manufacturers

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,

nov27-1y No. 137 Nth. Third Street, Philad'a.

ENERGETIC MEN AND LADIES

WANTED to Canvass for the

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOWE, D.D.

Showing what the Bible is not: what it is, and how to use it; tracing the history of each book up to its origin with the inspired authors, and completely answering all Infidel cavils and objections to the Scriptures. It is an ordinary library of Biblical History in a single volume, brief, clear, accurate, conclusive and highly interesting. A master-piece of common sense. It is needed in every family where the Bible is read, as well as by every Sabbath School teacher, student and clergyman, and being the only book on the subject ever published or sold in this country, agents can easily see the advantage of canvassing for this work. Send for circulars containing notices and indorsements from leading ministers of all denominations. Address

ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
no6-1m No. 611 Arch street, Philadelphia.

THE CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

The Philadelphia Daily News,

J. R. FLANIGEN,

Editor and Proprietor,

Is published daily (Sunday excepted), and furnished to mail subscribers outside the city at

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

OFFICE, 136 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY NEWS

is mailed to all parts of the United States at

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR,

payable invariably in advance. dec4-2t

No more Bald Heads!
No more Gray Locks!

DR. LEON'S

ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the Hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal—The sales are enormous and it is a universal favourite with old and young of both sexes.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

nov27-1y 137 Nth. Third St., Philadelphia

JUNIATA

STEAM PEARL MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THIS MILL is a complete success in the manufacture of FLOUR, &c. It has lately been thoroughly repaired and is now in good running order and in full operation.

The burrs and choppers are new and of superior quality—cannot be excelled. And we are gratified to know that our work has given entire satisfaction to our customers, to whom we tender our thanks.

We have in our employ one of the best millers in the county, and a faithful and capable engineer. This equipped and encouraged, we are determined to persevere in our efforts to accommodate and please the public, hoping thereby to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage to sustain us in our enterprise for the public interest.

Market price paid for the different kinds of grain on delivery.

Flour and Chop, on hand, for sale.

JOHN R. McCAHAN & SON.

Huntingdon, Nov. 20, 1867

☞COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

THE PLACE TO BUY

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

W. MARCH & BRO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of

SILKS,
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TINWARE,
LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW W A R E,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
CRACKERS, NOTIONS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
GLASS, NAILS,
FISH, SALT,
&c., &c.

Also, CARPETS and OIL-CLOTH,

And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first class store, all which were bought low for cash and will sell at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

Huntingdon, oc. 9, 1867. WM. MARCH & BRO.

GREAT OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

AT THE

NEW STORE

OF

JOSEPH MARCH & BRO.,

COFFEE RUN, PENN'A.

The subscribers have received a new and complete assorted stock of

DRY GOODS,

Including a large and varied assortment of LADIES DRESS GOODS, of the latest styles and fashions. Also

GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
FISH, SALT, BACON,

and all other articles usually kept in a well conducted store, all of which are offered as cheap as at any other establishment in thissection of country.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods

Thankful for former patronage, we hereby extend an invitation to our Trough Creek friends and the public generally for a renewal of the same, promising to pay close attention to business and the wants of customers, to fully merit it.

JOS. MARCH & BRO.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

BY

DR. WILLIAM BREWSTER,

McCONNELLSTOWN, PA.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake electrical treatment for diseases we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. For NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE, ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying and whether only relief, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. *All communications free.*

1 Epilepsy, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw, etc.
2 Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painful Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3 Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma, (where not caused by organic disease of the heart,) Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4 Gravel, Diabetis, and Kindy Complaints.
5 Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Diseases, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form)

In a WORD, we propose to cure all curable diseases.

We have no connection whatever with any other electrician in this or any other county

All letters address to
WM. BREWSTER, M. D.,
jan4-'67 McConnellstown, Pa.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, October 9, '67.

GLAZIER & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, HATS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES. GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

Washington street, near the Jail.

Having purchased our Winter Goods since the late heavy decline, we can afford to offer superior inducements to buyers.

☞READ OUR PRICES.☜

Muslins and Prints, from 8 cts up,
Heavy Unbleached Sheetings, yard wide, 15 cts,
Heavy yard wide Ticklens, 30 cts,
Best Winter Delaines, 22 and 25 cts,
All Wool Delaines, 45 to 65 cts,
Double width Wool Plaids, 50 cts,
Heavy Plaid Poplins, $1,00,
Wool Flannels, 28 to 50 cts a yard,
Wool Blankets, $3,00 to $10,00 a pair,
Wool Shawls, $1,25 to $10,00
Balmoral Skirts, $1,25 to $4,50.

Other Goods in proportion.

GLAZIER & BRO.

Huntingdon, Nov. 6, 1867.

1867. CLOTHING. 1867.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

CARPETING OF ALL KINDS

at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

PURE SPICES

at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

NOTICE.

JOHNSTON & WATTSON

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Huntingdon county and vicinity that they have just returned from the East with a

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

Which they have just opened out at their new store,

ONE DOOR EAST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL

Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
FLOUR AND FEED,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
CANNED FRUITS,
HARDWARE,
CEDAR-WARE,
QUEENSWARE,
OIL CLOTHS,
OILS,
PAINTS, &C.,
DRUGS,
CARPETS, CARPET CHAIN,
FISH, SALT, CHEESE,
TRUNKS,
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, &c. &c.

They have a large stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of SILKS, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, POPLINS, LUSTERS, GINGHAMS, MERINOS, PLAIDS, DE LAINES, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of

DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERY, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c.

A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.

We will sell WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

All goods delivered to residences in town and depots, free of charge.

Give us a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHNSTON & WATTSON.

Huntingdon, April 3, 1867.

By Canal & Railroad.

We are now receiving by Canal and Railroad from the eastern and western cities,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

Of every description,

CHEAPER THAN EVER,

FOR

CASH,

FLOUR, FEED,

AND

Provision,

Of all kinds.

COAL.

Anthracite, Pittsburgh, and Broad Top Coal for sale by the Cart or Boat load.

LUMBER.

Boards, Plank, Shingles, Plastering Lath, in large or small quantities.

Nails and Bar iron, at manufacturers' prices.

HENRY & CO.,

je26 Huntingdon, Pa.

A. L. LEWIS,

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

Huntingdon, Pa.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE

AND GROCERIES.

REMEMBER!

This is the Store, Where Goods are Sold CHEAP.

July 17, '67—tf.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Z. YENTER,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accommodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good: He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—

HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR, RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove.

Call and examine.

Z. YENTER.

Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1867.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leon's Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY,

Has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

no27-1y No. 137 Nth. Third Street, Philad'a.

A SPECIALTY.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Just received at

RUDOLPH'S

TEMPLE OF FASHION

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

In this department, which will at all times receive my strict attention, I have a well assorted display of

Dress Trimmings, Cloak and Sacque Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Gloves, Veils, Zephyr Knit Shawls, Nubias, Hoods, Sontags, Hand-Kerchiefs, Fall Hats, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Velvet Ribbons, Corsets, Hosiery, and latest style Sacques from $5 to $30.

GENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Hats and Caps, all styles, from 50 cents to $10, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Neck Ties, Collars, Hosiery, and every article kept in a first class Furnishing Store.

By making my business a specialty, I hope to meet with such patronage from the public as will enable me to keep continually on hand a large and well selected stock of first class goods. Whilst keeping up to the fashion in every article, I will also sell cheaper than the cheapest.

W. P. RUDOLPH.

Opposite Leister's New Building.

Huntingdon, Oct. 30, 1867.

TO THE LADIES

W. B. ZEIGLER

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Huntingdon and the country generally, that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large stock of goods almost

EXCLUSIVELY FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Fancy and plain, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Under garments, Merino Vests and Drawers, Corsets, Balmoral, Hoop Skirts, Shawls, Scarfs, Hoods, Knit of various styles and patterns, Ladies' and Children's Stockings of all styles and colors.

Also,

Dress Goods, Prints, Delaines, Plaids, Alpaccas, Ginghams, Brown and Bleached Muslins, &c., &c.

Gents' Undershirts, Drawers, and Stockings.

All goods sold at the lowest cash prices, and as cheap as the cheapest.

OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Huntingdon, Nov. 6, 1867.

READ AND BE POSTED!

TO THE NEWLY MARRIED

AND ALL IN WANT OF

New Furniture, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES,
BUREAUS, SIDESTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS

Windsor and cane seat chairs, cupboards, gilt and. rosewood mouldings for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention, as prices that cannot fail to please. Also, manufactures and keeps on hand a supply of patent spring Bed Bottoms.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Work and sales room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Yenter's store.

JAMES HIGGINS!

Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866

FURNITURE!

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps on hand, on reasonable terms, at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call. Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

The subscriber has a

NEW AND ELEGANT HEARSE

and is prepared to attend funerals at any place in town or country.

J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1866-tf

NOTICE TO ALL.

HILL STREET MARKET,

OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

R. G. MORRISON respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and, vicinity that he continues the meat market business in all its various branches, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Beef, Pork, Pudding and Sausage, salt Beef and Pork, canned fruits and Vegetables, *Spices of all Kinds, Catsups and Sauces, Teas, Soaps, Cheese, Salt, Lard, &c., &c.*

All of which he will continue to sell at reasonable prices

If it be thought desirable and constitutional that it should be so limited as to make the President merely a common informer against other public agents, he should at least be permitted to act in that capacity before some open tribunal, independent of party politics, ready to investigate the merits of every case, furnished with the means of taking evidence, and bound to decide according to established rules. This would guarantee the safety of the accuser when he acts in good faith, and at the same time secure the rights of the other party. I speak, of course, with all proper respect for the present Senate; but it does not seem to me that any legislative body can be so constituted as to insure its fitness for these functions.

It is not the theory of this government that public offices are the property of those who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit; sometimes for a fixed period, sometimes during good behavior; but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power, which represents the collective majesty and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to the public interests.—The danger to the public service comes not from the power to remove, but from the power to appoint; therefore, it was that the framers of the Constitution left the power of removal unrestricted, while they gave the Senate a right to reject all appointments which, in its opinion, were not fit to be made.

A little reflection on this subject will probably satisfy all who have the good of the country at heart, that our best course is to take the Constitution for our guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules made sacred by the observance of our great predecessors.

Our Finances.

The present condition of our finances and circulating medium, is one to which your early consideration is invited. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of annual produce circulated by its means, is a question upon which political economists have not agreed. Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand.

The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and, indeed, currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world.—At the beginning of the Rebellion, the circulation of non-interest bearing notes and currency was but little more than two hundred millions of dollars; now, the circulation of national bank notes, and those known as legal tenders, is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country.

In view of these diverse opinions it may be well to ascertain the real amount of our paper issues, when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation: probably not more than half the amount of the latter. Showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the national banks, to convert them without loss into specie, or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not, necessarily, follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument the country had just emerged from the war of the Revolution, and was suffering from the existence of a redundant and worthless currency.

Gold and Silver.

The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces—first, notes of the national banks, which are made receivable for all dues due the government, excluding imports, and by all its creditors, excepting payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal tender notes issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all government dues, excepting imports; and, third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finances, however, the metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the national Treasury.

They are thus made to occupy an invidious position which may be used to strengthen the arguments of those who would bring into disrepute the obligations of the nation. In the payment of all its debts, the plighted faith of the government should be inviolably maintained. But while it acts with justice towards the bondholder who loaned his money that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it should, at the same time observe good faith with the great masses of the people who, having rescued the Union from the perils of rebellion, now bear the burdens of taxation that the government may be able to fulfill its engagements. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea, the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service, the public servants in the various departments of the government, the farmer, who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy, the artisan, who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war, should, in payment of their just and hard-earned dues, receive depreciated paper while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver.—Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value.

Resumption.

This can only be accomplished by the restoration of currency to the standard established by the Constitution, and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and widespread, and imperil the national credit. The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The production of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, amounted to $579,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $137,500,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive to $457,500,000—making the grand aggregate of products since 1849, $1,174,000,000. The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was $439,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, $125,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $310,000,000—making the total coinage since 1849, $874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to $271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $148,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $322,000,000—making the aggregate of exports since 1849, $741,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000.

There are in the Treasury $111,000,000 in coin, something more than $40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific coast, and a few millions in the National and other Banks—in all about $160,000,000. This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than three hundred millions of dollars which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore may yet remain in the country.

These are important facts and show how completely the inferior currency is superseded and driven from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation.

It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper.—Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints, since 1849, of eight hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let our precious metals be exported in bullion.

The time has come, however, when the government and National Banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for the resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments having been once resumed by the Government and Banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad.

A Sound Circulating Medium.

Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary to the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness; it wars against industry, frugality, and economy, and it fosters the evil spirit of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded, for our instruction enough, and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by Government." It is one of the most successful devices, in times of peace or war, expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places, or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice, and demoralization resulting from the use of a depreciated and worthless paper money.

Working of the Financial System.

The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to $2,783,425,879; on the 30th June last it was $2,692,199,215, showing a reduction during the fiscal year of $91,226,664.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts were $490,634,010, and the expenditures $345,729,129, leaving an available surplus of $143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be $417,161,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $393,269,226, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $381,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $372,000,000, showing an excess of $9,000,000 in favor of the Government

The Revenue System.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and import system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government, economically administered. Taxation would not then fall unduly on the man of moderate means; and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment, all, in proportion to their pecuniary abilities, would contribute toward the support of the State. A modification of the internal revenue system, by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizen of the government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive and more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen the temptations to evade the law, diminish the violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operations less inquisitorial, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax-gatherers created by the system, who "take from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned." Retrenchment, reform, and economy, should be carried into every branch of the public service that the expenditures of the Government may be reduced and the people relieved from oppressive taxation; a sound currency should be restored, and the public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the Union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity, peace and good-will.

The War Department.

The report of the Secretary of War, ad interim, exhibits the operations of the army and of the several Bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force, on the 30th of September last, was 56,315. The total estimate for military appropriations is $77,481,701, including a deficiency in last year's appropriation of $13,000,000. The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department from January 1 to October 29, 1867—a period of ten months—amounted to $109,807,000. The expenses of the military establishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three-times as great as they have ever been in time of peace; while the discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by the law.

The menacing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte rivers, and portions of Dakotah Territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence upon emigrants and our frontier settlements; but a general Indian war has been providentially averted. The Commissioners under the act of 20th July, 1867, were invested with full power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from the traveled routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile tribes. These objects, as well as the material interests and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by concentrating them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our highways and encroaching white settlements.

Since the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, five hundred and ten miles of road have been constructed on the main line and branches of the Pacific railway. The line from Omaha is rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, whilst the terminus of the last section of constructed road in California, accepted by the Government on the 24th of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy evinced by the companies offers the strongest assurance that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will not be long deferred.

During the last fiscal year seven millions forty one thousand one hundred and fourteen acres of public land were disposed of, and the cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded one half million dollars the sum realized from those sources during the preceding year.

The amount paid to pensioners, including expenses of disbursements, was $18,619,005, and thirty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-two names were added to the rolls. The entire number of pensioners on the 30th of June last was one hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and seventy four. Eleven thousand six hundred and fifty five patents and designs were issued during the year ending September 30, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was $286,607.

The Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that we have seven squadrons actively and judiciously employed, under efficient and able commanders, in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the Government, and promoting the commerce and business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of the two hundred and thirty-eight thousand vessels composing the present navy of the United States, fifty-six carrying five hundred and seven guns are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced twelve, and there are thirteen less on squadron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A large number of vessels were commenced and in the course of construction when the war terminated, and although Congress had made the necessary appropriations for their completion, the Department has either suspended work upon them or limited the slow completion of the steam vessels, so as to meet the contracts for machinary made with private establishments. The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were $31,034,011. No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balances under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures. It should also be stated to the credit of the Department that,

[Concluded on Second Page.]

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of

MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,

and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware.

Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SLEDGES, HAMMERS,

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES,

SAWS,

AUGERS,

HATCHETS,

HAMMERS,

FILES,

CHISELS,

HINGES,

SCREWS,

LOCKS,

BOLTS,

PULLEYS,

SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Wheat-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK,

Rakes,

Scythes,

Hocs,

Hay Forks,

Trace and Halter Chains,

Breast Chains,

Cow Ties,

Curry Combs,

Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialities of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for circular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales,

Platform Scales,

Grocers' and Druggists' Scales,

Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES.

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar an hoop Iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON-BOXES,

CARRIAGE SPRINGS,

IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please.☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, May 7, 1867.

1867. 1867.

NEW METROPOLITAN

HARDWARE STORE

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JAS. A. BROWN

Now located in the splendid storeroom in his new

MAMMOTH BRICK BUILDING,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

Offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL an immense stock and endless variety of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ELEVEN YEARS diligent attention to business in the Hardware trade in this place, has given me an experience that enables me to secure great advantages for my customers in the selection of the best standard brands and reliable qualities of goods.

Buying for cash direct from the manufacturers, and being in almost daily receipt of goods, bought since the decline in prices, I can offer rare advantages to buyers.

My stock embraces a general assortment of

TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR

Carpenters,
Blacksmiths,
Gunsmiths,
Shoemakers,
Saddlers,
Painters,
Coachmakers,
Cabinet Makers,
Machinists,
Foundrymen,
And all other kinds of Mechanics.

BUILDERS

Will find here a superior stock of

Nails and Spikes,

LOCKS, KNOBS, SCREWS, HINGES, FINISHING NAILS,

Glass and Putty, Oil and Paints.

Colors of all kinds, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

Glass cut to any size.

CARPENTERS

Will find a well selected stock of

Disston's and Spear & Jackson's Saws,

Chisels and Planes, Augers, Auger Bits, Braces, Hatchets, | Steel squares, Gauges, Saw sets, Oil stones, Files.

BORING MACHINES, with two cranks and three augers to each.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a fine variety of enameled, Tinned and Plain HOLLOW-WARE,

Pans, Skillets, Waffle Irons, Brass Kettles, Iron Tea Kettles, Coal Buckets and Shovels, | Dust Pans, Scrub Brushes, Bath Bricks. Knives and Forks, Tea and Table Spoons.

Britannia and SILVER-PLATED WARE, Table Casters Brass Stair Rods, and a splendid stock of Harrisburg STONEWARE, including crocks with lids as large as six gallons.

Also, the

Champion cog wheel Clothes Wringer,

With a late improvement. This is now the very best and most desirable Wringer in the market. Having the agency for this place I can sell them strictly at the manufacturer's prices. All warranted.

BLACKSMITHS

Will be supplied with

Horse shoes, Horse nails, Norway Nail Rods, Iron and Steel Anvils, Vices, Bellows, | Stocks and Dies, Rasps, Files, Butresses, and other tools in their line.

CARRIAGE & WAGON-MAKERS

Will find a supply of

Carriage Oil Cloth, Trimmings, Seat sticks, Fellocs, Spokes and Hubs, Shafts, Tongues, Sleigh Runners, Fenders, | Carriage and Fire Bolts, Drop black coach Varnish, Dash and enameled Leather, Spoke Augers, and other materials.

FINE CUTLERY,

Comprising Table Knives and Forks of best American and English styles and qualities, Carvers' Butcher knives, Razors, Shears Scissors, Pruning Knives, and Pruning Shears, and the largest variety of styles of

POCKET KNIVES

To be found in central Pennsylvania, including Wostenholm's famous IXL cutlery.

SHOEMAKERS

As heretofore will find here the best assortment of Tools and Findings in their line of trade, consisting of

Hammers, Pincers, Measuring Sticks and straps Forepart and shank Irons, Burnishers, Welt Knives, Stitching Gauges, etc., | Lasts, Pegs, Awls, Eyelets, Shoe Thread, Wax, Bristles, Steel and Iron Shoe Nails, Round head nails, etc.,

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS

Are also provided for. Saddle Trees of the best Pittsburg make, Girthing, Straining, and Rein web, Stirrups, Bosses, Pad Trees, and a full variety of Silver, Brass and Japanned Harness Mountings, &c., &c.

FARMERS

And others will see that my stock comprises many useful articles in their line, such as

Scythes, Rakes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Garden Rakes, Hay rakes, Trace Chains, Halter chains, Curry combs, Horse brushes, Wagon Jacks, Shovel Moulds, Mann's axes, | Pointing axes, Grindstones, Wove wire, DISSTON'S MILL SAWS, Circular, Cross-cut, Wood and Meat Saws, Post Augers, Trowels, &c.

Also, two or three kinds of the best

HORSE HAY FORKS.

Made in the United States and by which a load of hay can be taken from the wagon to the mow in about five minutes. These forks save labor, hay and money, and no thrifty farmer can afford to do without one. The

EXCELSIOR FORK

has been extensively used and gives great satisfaction.—I warrant all the forks I sell.

COAL OIL LAMPS & LANTERNS

COFFIN LACES and all Trimmings for Cabinet-makers

CHEAP WOODEN PUMPS.

The merit of these pumps is shown by the fact that the demand for them is rapidly increasing everywhere. There is no iron in them to corrode and injure the water. They are light and convenient, so that every man can put in his own pump, the whole only costing him about one half the price of other pumps. Pumps, and wooden pipe to suit them, promptly shipped by railroad on receipt of orders. Give depth from floor to bottom of well.

Terra Cotta DRAIN PIPE, Hot Air REGISTERS for Ceilings; COOK STOVES, of any pattern desired.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Don't forget the SIGN OF THE PADLOCK.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1867.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS.—The Grafton Mineral Paint Co. are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use: two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive, or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for houses, barns, fences, carriage and car makers, pails and wooden-ware, agricultural implements, canal boats, vessels and ships' bottoms, canvas, metal and shingle roofs, (it being fire and water proof), floor oil cloths, (one manufacturer having used 5000 bbls. the past year,) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars.—None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address DANIEL BIDWELL, se4 6m 254 Pearl street, New York.

☞ Two Barrels of the above paint for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

STEVENS HOUSE,

21, 23, 25, & 27 BROADWAY, N. Y.

OPPOSITE BOWLING GREEN.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.

THE STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodations for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well vent lated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. The rooms having been refurnished and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our Guests.

GEO. K. CHASE & CO.
Aug. 14, '67-6m. PROPRIETORS.

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

NO DUST! NO GAS!! NO DAMPERS!!

ESTABLISHED 1851.

J. REYNOLDS & SON,

N. W. Corner 13th & Filbert streets,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated

WROUGHT-IRON, AIR-TIGHT

GAS-CONSUMING HEATER,

WITH PATENT DUST-SCREEN.

For sale at manufacturers without any dampers. Durability, Simplicity, and Economy, this Heater has no superior in this country. They are all guaranteed to give satisfaction. Estimates made free of charge.

Cooking Ranges,
Latrobe Heaters,
Slate Mantles,
Low Down Grates,
Portable Heaters,
Registers,
Ventilators, &c., &c.

Send for one of our Illustrated Pamphlets. [ap.-0-1y

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

WM. T. HOPKINS,

"OWN MAKE."

After more than five years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other Skirt and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact. Every lady who has not given them a trial should do so without further delay.

Our assortment embraces every style, length and size for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also, Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

Ask for "Hopkins' Own Make," and be not deceived.—See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between each Hoop, and that they are stamped "W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH STREET, PHILADA," upon each tape. No others are genuine.

Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Emporium,

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A.

WM. T. HOPKINS.

aug23-3m

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE!

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons.

Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion purposes.

VINEYARDS—Los Angeles, California, and Passaic, New Jersey.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old. This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto grape raised in this country. Its invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other native wine. Being the pure juice of the grape produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.

Principal Office,
A. SPEER,
No. 243 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N. Y.
Sold by John Reed, and Samuel Smith, Druggists, Huntingdon. se18

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

AT

JOHN FAREIRA'S

OLD ESTABLISHED

Fur Manufactory

718 ARCH Street, above Seventh,

PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of

Fancy Furs,

for LADIES' and CHILDRENS WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very REASONABLE PRICES and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street!

JOHN FAREIRA,

718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLIN always on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

A LARGE VARIETY of articles too numerous to mention, for sale at LEWIS' Family Grocery. Call and see.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON

Have received

10,000 DOLLARS WORTH

OF

NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS

From the eastern markets, which they can, with profit, sell at lower figures than can be sold at any other house in the county.

PRICES THE SAME AS BEFORE THE WAR.

A good Calico Dress for a Dollar & a Levy.

THE BEST HEAVY MUSLINS

Lower than they can be bought outside of Philadelphia

THEIR STOCK IS IMMENSE,

Consisting of everything that eye can fancy or heart wish.

Come and see their fine assortment of

CHOICE SYRUP,

LOWER than ever before sold.

EVERY KIND OF SUGAR

At greatly reduced prices.

COME AND SEE OUR STOCK,

and do not pay high prices any longer.

Cunningham & Carmon.

Huntingdon, ap24

NEW

LEATHER STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that, in connection with their TANNERY, they have just opened a splendid assortment of

FINE LEATHER,

Consisting in part of

FRENCH CALF SKIN,
KIP,
MOROCCO,
LININGS,
BINDINGS,
SOLE,
UPPER,
HARNESS,
SKIRTING, &C.,

Together with a general assortment of

FINDINGS.

The trade is invited to call and examine our stock. Store on HILL street, two doors west of the Presbyterian church.

The highest price paid for HIDES and BARK.

C. H. MILLER & SON.

Huntingdon, may 1, 1867

UNITED STATES

Authorized WAR CLAIM AGENCY

HUNTINGDON, PA.

SOLDIERS' HEIRS, ATTENTION!

The act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, gives to Heirs of Soldiers who died prisoners of war,

COMMUTATION FOR RATIONS,

for the time the soldier was so held a prisoner, at the rate of twenty-five cents per day, to be paid in the following order: 1st. To the widow, if unmarried; 2d. To the children; 3d. To the parents, to both jointly if they are living, if either is dead, to the survivor; 4th. To the brothers and sisters.

The act of February 23, 1867, provides for the refunding of the $300 Commutation Money, where the same person was again drafted, and was required to enter the service or furnish a substitute.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

The act of March 2, 1867, also makes provisions for the payment of the

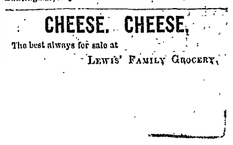
$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY

to such soldiers as have accidentally lost their discharges

All persons having any claims under any of the above mentioned Acts, or any other kind of claim against the United States or State Governments, can have them promptly collected, by addressing the undersigned. Information and advice cheerfully given to soldiers or their friends, free of charge.

W. H. WOODS,
Authorized Army and Navy War-Claim Agent,
may9,21867 HUNTINGDON, Huntingdon co., Pa.

MUSIC STORE.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has removed his Music Store, to the second floor of Leister's building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GABLER'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Flfes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Wreath, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
may8,'67 Second floor of Leister's new brick building

HUNTINGDON

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, ETC.

MARBLE YARD.

J. M. GREEN & F. O. BEAVER

Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of

Plain and ornamental Marble Work

Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, at as low prices as any shop in the county.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church

m2n6,1867

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

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